

*Mongaric*

*Mongaric*, a species of the middle states, which is a *Lepiota* in everything but its spores. These are greenish. It is a species known only since the comparatively recent development of the knowledge of American fleshy fungi, that is to say since the beginning of the studies of Professor Peck. It is one of the hundreds of species named and described by him. It has already made its mark among mycophagists. Some have eaten it with impunity, others have eaten it and repented, others have urged friends or relatives to eat it and have been plunged in terrifying remorse. It is a fungus which like strawberries or fish seems to be a test of a certain gastronomic idiosyncrasy, and which bears out the saying that what is one man's meat is another man's poison.<sup>1</sup>

TWO MORE FOREIGN PLANTS FOUND ON WOOL-WASTE AT WESTFORD.— In May and June, 1914, I made my usual yearly visits to the dumps on some farms near here where the waste from the woolen mills is used as a fertilizer. I found only two plants which were new to me. These were later determined for me at the Gray Herbarium by Dr. B. L. Robinson and Mr. G. S. Torrey, and proved to be *Chorisporea tenella* (Pall.) DC. and *Trifolium echinatum* Bieb. The former, of which I found only two plants, is an annual crucifer with purplish flowers. It is a native of southern Russia and central Asia. The *Trifolium* has pink-tinted white flowers, and the heads develop into burs with many firm sharp prickles. I found only two plants of this clover and they were prostrate forming a circular mat. The species grows as a native in southern Europe and Asia Minor. No record has been found of either of these plants in this country.— EMILY F. FLETCHER, Westford, Massachusetts.

<sup>1</sup> See also Chestnut: "Poisonous Properties of the Green-spored *Lepiota*," *Asa Gray Bull.*, Vol. VIII, No. 5, Oct. 1900.

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